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sixth treats of the erotic poems and defends Horace, rescuing him from the inconsistency of being both a moral reformer and a libertine; especially is it emphasized that reference is sometimes had to the married state, a fact that seems to have escaped commentators generally. This defense is as it should be; Horace is not so wicked as he has been represented, and in some of those odes in which he hurts our sense of what is morally right, there can be no doubt that it is not Horace who speaks. But then there are places where Horace, as Horace, is to us more than indiscreet, whatever may have been the views of the writer of III 1-6; and even Mr. V. will not assert that all is in good taste. It is, perhaps, as easy to err in trying to defend him as morally good from our standpoint, as in setting him down as a profligate hypocrite. The seventh essay deals with questions of metre, especially the care exhibited by Horace in the treatment of the last syllable of each line, as well as of each stanza.

On the whole, these studies will be read by every student of H. not without profit. They are written in a style that makes them interesting to the reader, even where the subject treated may not be. If one cannot agree with all the views expressed in the first three essays, they are certainly very suggestive, and all of them are of value in the study and proper understanding of the Odes.

EDW. H. SPIEKER.

Calpurnii et Nemesiani Bucolica recensuit HENRICUS SCHENKL. Lipsiae, 1885.

In the preface Schenkl brings forward new grounds for ascribing the *Laus Pisonis* to Calpurnius, and for assuming the date of its composition to have been before that of the *Eclogues*, of which the third, on account of certain metrical peculiarities, may be regarded as the earliest. A careful examination is made of the dependence of Calpurnius on earlier poets, and the manner of his borrowing. Here much discrimination is shown. Some evidence of a direct imitation of Theocritus is adduced, but the possibility of some lost Latin poem forming the medium between Calpurnius and Theocritus is not denied. Of other Greek poets there is little trace of imitation. Vergil and Ovid are extensively copied; Catullus, Horace, Tibullus and Propertius to a much less degree. The correspondences with the latter poet are confined to the fourth book. The *Aetna* and *Culix* were also known to Calpurnius, and small borrowings are noted from Seneca and Petronius; but whether correspondences with Columella, Lucan and Persius are due to borrowing, and which was the borrower in each instance, is less clear. A direct influence of Calpurnius upon Statius is stoutly claimed, Haupt to the contrary notwithstanding.

The art of Nemesianus is next discussed, and some interesting statistics are given of his use of elision. Direct imitation of Theocritus is denied, *Ecl.* IV 21 ff. being drawn rather from Ovid *Ars Am.* II 113 ff., than from Theocritus XXIII 28 ff. Nemesianus is shown to be a more wholesale and clumsy borrower than Calpurnius, often appropriating entire verses with little or no change. Among the poets whom he has plundered are Vergil, Horace, Tibullus, Propertius, Ovid—the *Copa* and *Ciris* and *Carmina Einsiedlensia*—Seneca and Calpurnius.

The sources of the text of these two authors are next examined. The MSS

divide themselves into two classes. The first class, which is free from gaps or any considerable interpolations, is represented by the codd. Neapolitanus and Gadianus and two other MSS now lost. The second class, in which either all the poems are ascribed to Calpurnius or no author is given, finds its best representative in the Codex Parisinus 8049.

The text of the Bucolica, which is very handsomely printed, deviates in not a few passages from that of Bæhrens, to its advantage, and the critical apparatus is much more complete. Not the least valuable feature of the edition are the carefully prepared indices at the end of the volume: I. Index Auctorum, Imitatorum, Locorum similium; II. Index Verborum quæ in Calpurnii et Nemesiani carminibus leguntur; III. Index rei grammaticæ et metricæ. A similar edition of the minor works ascribed to Vergil is a great desideratum.

M. WARREN.¹

Livy, Books XXIII and XXIV, edited with Introduction and Notes, by G. C. MACAULAY. With maps. London, Macmillan & Co., 1885.

This edition forms a worthy companion to Capes' edition of Books XXI and XXII. The introductions treating of the text and the sources of the narrative are clearly written, and include all that a school-boy need know. The orthography is good, except that we everywhere find *quum*. The text is based upon that of Madvig's third edition, but in quite a number of instances the editor has ventured to differ from Madvig, and in the notes has clearly stated his reason for so differing, see *e. g.* the very good note on XXIII 1, 3, defending the reading *urbem excessissent*. The notes on many of the chapters of Book XXIV are somewhat meagre, and syntactical peculiarities of Livy are often left unnoticed or insufficiently explained. A useful index of proper names closes the volume.

M. W.

Elementary Classics. Eutropius adapted for the use of beginners, with Notes, Exercises and Vocabularies, by W. WELCH and C. G. DUFFIELD. London, Macmillan & Co., 1884.

The text of Eutropius has been much abridged and simplified by the omission of difficult passages and unusual constructions, and the result is an easy reader for beginners, embracing in thirty-two pages a summary of Roman history from the founding of the city down to the accession of Augustus. On this are founded seventy-seven exercises made up of simple sentences. Brief notes follow, and a vocabulary, arranged in the order of the text. Although many of the quantities are marked, both short and long, more are left unmarked, and apparently no principle is followed; *e. g.* we find *décêdo* but *dépopulor*, *fâcio* but *admiratio*. The nominative *côter* will be found in vocabulary XXXIX without remark.

M. W.

¹ PROFESSOR WARREN'S notice of Schenkl's Calpurnius and Nemesianus was in type when a much fuller and more detailed review was received from the eminent specialist Professor ROBINSON ELLIS. Professor Warren at once offered to withdraw his notice, but as Professor Ellis' review will appear in another volume, the Editor has preferred to retain this independent tribute to an excellent piece of work.—B. L. G.